













NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
Action No. 128 of 1918.

Between MARION GAINS Plaintiff  
and  
ALMA I. LIES Defendant.  
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION  
and  
G. K. HALL BRUTON & Co.  
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
a WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHE-  
MENT was issued herein on the 21st day of  
January, 1918, returnable on the 8th  
February, 1918, at 10 A.M.  
WILKINSON & GRIST,  
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.  
[1551]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN  
DOLLARS, current in this Colony,  
for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords  
Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury,  
London, up to and for the sum of £100,000,  
will be received by the TREASURY  
CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DE-  
PARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the  
26th January, 1918.

The tenders to state the total amount (in  
Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer  
will be made for less than £100.  
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in  
sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY  
CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPART-  
MENT, and enclosed TENDERS FOR  
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

The right to accept or reject any or all of  
the tenders is reserved.

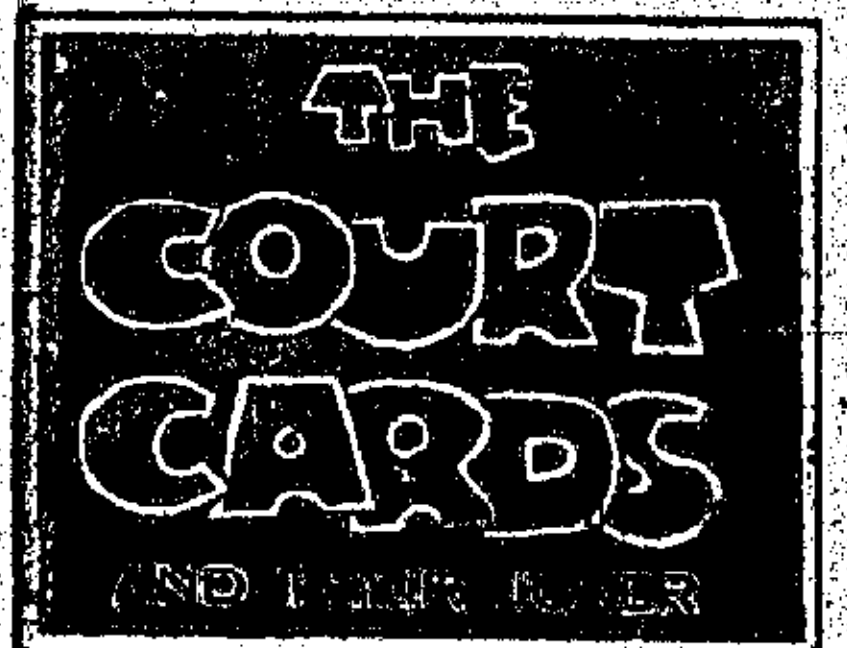
Copies of Forms or Tenders can be had on  
application.  
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby  
notified that having regard to the provisions  
of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 21,  
George III., Cap. 62, the acceptance of any  
such tender is subject to the express condi-  
tion that no Member of the British House  
of Commons shall be admitted to any share or  
part in or to any benefit to arise from the  
Contract thereby made for the allotment of  
such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply  
to Contracts entered into by an incorporated  
Company in its corporate capacity and made  
for the general benefit of the Company."  
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,  
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1918. [1552]

THEATRE ROYAL.

EDGAR WARWICK  
announces

THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF



Positively the Farewell Performance  
TO-MORROW NIGHT!  
Your Last Chance of Seeing the  
Favourites.  
Booking at MOUTRIES. [1502]

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

(Under the Auspices of the V.I.C.)

Preliminary Games ... 250.  
Semi-Finals ... 500.  
Final ... 1000.  
All games to be played at the V.R.C.  
Winner of the competition to meet  
Sergt. W. PITT in a game of 1000 up.  
Entrance fee ... 92.  
Entire close to Mr. R. C. WITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary of the V.R.C. on the 21st inst.  
Prizes - Championship Cup, Winner of  
Competition, Runner-Up, and for the  
Highest Break. [1549]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company  
have declared an INTERIM  
DIVIDEND of 2s. (equal to 3s. per Share)  
on the Preferred Ordinary Shares and 6s.  
(equal to 6s. per Share) on the Deferred  
Ordinary Shares calculated at the rate of  
2 1/2 per Dollar.  
Dividends are free of Income-tax for those  
Shareholders on the Colonial Register, and  
will be payable on and after FRIDAY, 15th  
February, 1918, at the Company's Office.  
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be  
CLOSED from THURSDAY, 28th  
February, to THURSDAY, 14th February,  
both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1918. [1548]

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Building, Raffles Place,  
Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS  
for the Straits MERCHANT SERVICE  
GUILD, which subscription are received, new  
Members are enrolled and all Members who  
have not yet renewed their subscription  
are requested to do so before the 31st day  
of February, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred  
Shares Nos. 20241 to 20340 inclusive  
in this Company, standing in the name  
of Mr. E. V. BARNES, has been LOST,  
and if at the expiration of one month from  
the date hereof the above Certificate be not  
forthcoming, another Certificate for the said  
Shares will be issued by the Company, and  
thereafter no other will be deemed valid.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1918. [1530]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
THE CERTIFICATE No. 491 for Twenty  
Shares Nos. 13036/13055 in this Com-  
pany registered in the name of WILLIAM  
ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, has been LOST,  
and if at the expiration of one month from  
the date hereof the above Certificate be not  
forthcoming, another Certificate for the said  
Shares will be issued by the Company and  
thereafter no other or others will be acknow-  
ledged.  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1461]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the THIRTIETH ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this  
Company will be held at the Office of  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918,  
at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors together with a  
Statement of Accounts for the year ending  
31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from SATUR-  
DAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January,  
1918 (both days inclusive), during which  
period no Transfer of Shares can be  
Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY  
CO., LTD.,  
General Agents for the  
West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1507]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING  
OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Office of  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918,  
at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors together with the  
Statement of Accounts for the year ending  
31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from SATUR-  
DAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January,  
1918 (both days inclusive), during which  
period no Transfer of Shares can be  
Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL  
ESTATE, LIMITED,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the  
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1506]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING  
OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Office of  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918,  
at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors together with the  
Statement of Accounts for the year ending  
31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from SATUR-  
DAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January,  
1918 (both days inclusive), during which  
period no Transfer of Shares can be  
Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1509]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this  
Company will be held at the Office of  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918,  
at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors together with  
the Statement of Accounts for the year  
ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from SATUR-  
DAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January,  
1918 (both days inclusive), during which  
period no Transfer of Shares can be  
Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1510]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this  
Company will be held at the Office of  
the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY,  
the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon,  
for the purpose of receiving a Report of  
the Directors together with a Statement of  
Accounts, including a Dividend, and  
electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 19th  
February, 1918, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1508]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE Board of Directors, CHINA & JAPAN  
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO., LTD.,  
have appointed the undersigned as  
MANAGER of the Company, dating from  
1st January, 1918.  
For the CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE  
& TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.  
H. S. BENNETT,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1918. [1544]

NOTICE

A MEETING of the ST. GEORGE'S  
SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY,  
28th January, at 5.30 P.M. in the Board  
Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
(kindly lent for the occasion).  
Business:  
(1) To pass the accounts for 1917.  
(2) To arrange for the celebration of St.  
George's Day, 1918.  
(3) To elect a Committee and Officers for  
1918.  
[1521]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS and the Public are hereby  
notified that Mr. H. C. SANDROFF, for  
many years Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong  
Jockey Club, having expressed his wish to  
be relieved from that Office, his resignation  
has been accepted.  
Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS have been  
appointed Secretaries and Treasurers to the  
Club as from the 10th January.  
Members who have not yet paid their  
subscriptions for the current season are  
requested to make payment to Messrs.  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS, who are hereby  
authorized to collect all monies due to the  
Club and will in future disburse funds in  
settlement of accounts owing.  
Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS will issue  
to Members and Members' Ladies Tickets of  
admission to the grand stand and enclosure  
and will be in charge of the sale of Admission  
Tickets for the general public which may be  
obtained as heretofore from Messrs. KELLY  
& WALSH, Ltd., or at the gate on Race Days.  
By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course,  
Hongkong Jockey Club.  
[1537]

MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORY.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.,  
undertake the conveyance of MOTOR CARS  
(at owners' risk) between Hongkong and  
Kowloon in their Special Crane Lighter.  
Candles for Motor Cars provided.  
Fares each trip £6.00 per car,  
to be paid to Lighterman.  
Lighter will leave daily as under:  
Pays north of ...  
Pays at ...  
PUBLIC FARE ...  
KOWLOON ...  
1.00 P.M. ...  
5.00 P.M. ...  
[1538]

THE WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
above Company having CHANGED to  
operate the Steamers "LINTAN",  
"SANTU", "NANNING" and "SALIAN",  
all Credited and others having any Claims  
against the Company are requested to send  
particulars thereof (a) in "Hullington" to  
Messrs. BURNETT & SWIN, Hongkong;  
(b) in Canton to Messrs. DEACON & Co.,  
Canton, in connection with business of the  
Company at that port and (c) in connection  
with West River Port to Messrs. JARDINE,  
MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Canton, and in  
every case before the fifteenth day of  
February, 1918, after which date no claims  
will be recognized.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1918. [1519]

CANTON - CMS GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDA'S - East Parade Ground.  
Principal - Miss BENDELACK, M.A.  
Dip. Ed.  
School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.  
Thorough English and Chinese Education,  
Fee boarders.  
[1469]

LIFE INSURANCE.

M. R. F. HENDERSON, I.O.S. Retired,  
of 45, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2,  
wishes to draw the attention of the public in  
China and the Straits to the desirability of  
taking advantage of the present high level  
of exchange by effecting, under his advice,  
single premium Insurance Policies.  
The advantages may be briefly summarized as under:-  
1. The present level of exchange has the  
effect of approximately doubling any  
money sent home.  
2. Large Insurance protection is immedi-  
ately obtained combined with a complete  
security of capital, and an excellent  
return at maturity.  
3. Since Insurance Companies are the  
largest investors in all War Loans, any  
money thus sent home helps the Old  
Country in its hour of need.  
Copy of conditions on which Mr.  
HENDERSON'S advice is given can be obtained  
from the MANAGER OF THIS PAPER.  
[1506]

INTIMATION

COMPANIA GENERAL DE

TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

NUEVO

CORTADO

EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

AT A CHEAP PRICE

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25th JANUARY, 1918

ANTI-SUBMARINE DEVICES.

It is not surprising that thousands of  
ingenious individuals have forwarded  
suggestions to the Admiralty of the  
Allies for minimising, if not actually  
eliminating, the risks due to the enemy's  
submarines. The subject is so fascinat-  
ing, the stimulus so great, that even the  
ordinary layman who knows very little  
about scientific and nautical phenomena  
finds himself puzzling over the reason  
why the torpedo has proved itself so  
fatal a weapon against merchant vessels  
but has done comparatively little dam-  
age to warships. It may encourage such  
people to know that sometimes sugges-  
tions from the layman are of more value  
than those of the expert. The history  
of progress certainly shows that the  
amateur has often persevered and ob-  
tained success despite the ridicule which  
greeted his early efforts. The most learn-  
ed scientists, it may be remembered, scoff-  
ed at the first crude aeroplanes. It must be  
confessed, however, that notwithstanding  
the sanguine expectations of some months  
ago, there has not been found, as yet,  
any complete cure for the submarine  
menace, though we know that the German  
sailors are realising, in an increasing  
degree, the great dangers which they face  
when they set out on their work of  
destruction in the undersea craft.

A very sensible plan has been adopted  
by the Naval Consulting Board which  
assists the United States Government.  
It has issued a circular with the object  
of stimulating new ideas, which points  
out at the same time how impractical  
and fanciful are many of the sugges-  
tions submitted for consideration. It  
will be a disappointment to many who  
have a blind faith in the mysterious  
power of electricity to learn that the  
Board do not believe that any electro-  
magnetic means, however powerful, will  
interfere effectively with an enemy tor-  
pedo, mine or submarine. Those who  
cherish any hopes in this direction are  
reminded that for many years the effect  
of magnets and magnetism has been

studied carefully and that there are  
many text-books on the subject. The  
following simple illustration will show  
that most of us have rather vague notions  
about the forces due to magnetism. A  
magnet which can lift twenty tons when  
placed in contact with an iron plate of  
that weight will not move a cube of iron  
or steel whose sides are each only two  
inches long, if placed only two feet away  
from it. Now a torpedo weighs rather  
more than a ton, and travels through  
the water at a speed of from twenty-five  
to forty-five miles an hour. Clearly it is  
not practicable to deflect it from its  
course by any magnetic devices. Similar-  
ly, such notions as "charging the sea  
with electricity" or "shooting a bomb  
of electricity" are not very helpful,  
but there is considered to be great  
scope for useful work in the im-  
provement of apparatus for receiving  
and sending signals and messages. The  
various hints given to would-be inventors  
by the Naval Consulting Board of the  
U.S.A. appear to us excellent. A clear  
statement of a problem is the first step  
necessary to its ultimate solution.  
Some of the methods adopted for  
destroying submarines, though carefully  
hidden at first, are now well-known. We  
are not giving away any secrets when we  
remind our readers that merchant vessels  
are armed against submarines and some-  
times sink them. A charge of some  
high explosive in the water near a sub-  
marine has been found to be very effec-  
tive, and aeroplanes and destroyers use  
it when they can locate approximately  
an undersea vessel. In the days when  
the hostile craft operated mainly in the  
English Channel aeroplanes inflicted a  
great deal of damage upon them. The pre-  
sent difficulty is that the range of the sub-  
marine from its base is much greater  
than that of the flying-machine. Aero-  
planes can, of course, be carried on a  
"mother-ship," but with the great de-  
mand for shipping such craft cannot be  
provided in sufficient numbers to be  
really important factors. Another suc-  
cessful device is the dragging of trawls  
and nets, but it is obvious that there  
are limitations to this. Scientists and  
inventors are urged to find supplemen-  
tary methods of discovering the sub-  
marines, as well as to improve those  
already known. There is encouragement  
in the knowledge that water is an excel-  
lent conductor of sound and recording  
devices, whose object it is to locate any-  
thing moving in the water, are being  
carefully tested and improved. Each  
month sees some new suggestion submitted  
to actual experience. The most drama-  
tic event of the war would be some com-  
plete panacea for the submarine pest,  
but it is, perhaps, too much to expect,  
that we shall obtain that. Nevertheless,  
with the inventive genius of the Anglo-  
Saxon race, and its French and Italian  
Allies concentrated upon this problem  
we shall, doubtless, learn when the  
war is ended many interesting details  
of ingenious devices employed, the pub-  
lication of which to-day would give  
"comfort" or "information" that might  
be useful" to the enemy of civilisation.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth  
of Robert Burns.  
The prize distribution at St. Paul's  
College, arranged for Saturday evening,  
has been postponed. The breaking-up  
concert will be held as usual.  
The Court Cards presented a change  
of programme last night at the Theatre  
Royal. There were several new numbers  
and new songs and the Joker and his little  
Company kept the audience amused.  
A concert, under the patronage of  
H.E. the Governor, will be given at the  
Helen May Institute on Wednesday,  
January 30th. A proportion of the pro-  
ceeds will be devoted to war charities.  
Tickets may be obtained at the Institute.  
Acting under doctor's orders, H.E. the  
Governor, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,  
will not be able to distribute the prizes at  
Queen's College this year, as he had  
promised to do. The prizes will be dis-  
tributed by the Colonial Secretary, the  
Hon. Mr. Claud Sclater, C.M.G., at noon  
on Wednesday, February 6th.

Sportmen generally and cricketers in  
particular will be interested to hear of  
the wedding of Lieut. Livingstone  
Walker, of the Sussex Yeomanry, and  
Miss Newburn, which took place at  
Pembury, Sussex, in November last.  
"Livy" Walker, was sometime Captain  
of the Surrey County Cricket Club. He  
captained Shanghai against Hongkong in  
Interport matches on several occasions in  
recent years.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

PEKING, January 23rd.  
The epidemic is spreading southwards.  
There are many deaths in the villages in  
the region of Taiyuanfu.  
The Tachun has suspended passenger  
traffic north of Taiyuanfu.  
Freight traffic on the Peking-Suiyuan  
Railway has been resumed sectionally.  
Quarantine stations have been erected at  
the terminus at Peking.  
Five more deaths have been reported  
among the soldiers at Kengchen.

General Ching reports having a confer-  
ence with the Tatuang authorities. It has  
been decided to establish four quarantine  
stations under Drs. Chen, Smyth and  
Taurani.  
The Ministry of the Interior announces  
that the plague deaths notified number  
65.

A Plague Prevention Loan for  
\$1,300,000 has been signed and \$500,000  
have been handed over.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS' SUCCESS.

General Shih Hai-huan, who declared  
his independence, has been defeated by  
Government troops and has evacuated  
Chinchow.

THE CHINESE EMBARGO ON EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

PEKING, January 24th.  
The Chinese embargo on exports from  
Manchuria into Russia entails hardship  
in Siberia, which relies upon China for  
imports to offset the food shortage.  
General Horvath, the Railway Ad-  
ministrator, has protested, requesting  
that beans and other crops may be  
allowed to go to Vladivostok. The Chi-  
nese have ignored the protest. General  
Horvath threatens that unless the em-  
bargo is removed he will cease working  
the Chinese Eastern Railway.

SARATSI WIPED OUT.

TIENTSIN, January 24th.  
The Tachun of Shanai reports that the  
plague is spreading rapidly southwards.  
He has closed all the roads to Taiyuanfu  
to passengers.  
A report from Kalgan states that  
Saratasi is wiped out. At Kweihua  
there are 150 deaths daily. The epidemic  
is also raging at Sipingku. The Russian  
Governor has seen cases in the suburbs  
of Kalgan similar to the plague that  
visited Manchuria.  
The inspection of travellers on the  
Kihnan line is being enforced.  
A Conference of medical men at  
Tatung has proposed a series of measures,  
including five days' quarantine, for  
Nankow, trains not to pass Nankow,  
and the line to be divided into two sec-  
tions, namely, Kalgan-Nankow and  
Nankow-Peking.  
Surgeon-General Chuan has gone to  
Suiyuan from Tientsin to-day.

GOVERNMENT'S PEACE TERMS.

SHANGHAI, January 24th.  
Chang Shi-chao, representative of Shen  
Chun-huan, has visited the President  
and stated that Shen advocates: (1) the  
dismissal of Lung Chai-kwong; (2) dis-  
missal of Liu Chun-chi; (3) withdrawal  
of troops from Aochow; and (4) the ap-  
pointment of Shen as mediator.  
The President has sent a delegate to  
meet Shen Chun-huan.  
The President has wired to Luk Wing-  
ting announcing the opinion of the war  
party and the Government's difficulty,  
adding that if the South-West cannot  
make peace the Government will grant  
the Fuchun demand and issue a declara-  
tion of war.  
The Government have decided to offer  
the following conditions of peace:—(1)  
to convene a new Parliament with the  
old law; (2) Lung Chai-kwong's post may  
be changed; (3) Kwangsi troops to  
leave Changsha and the Northern troops  
to leave Aochow.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE OLD PARLIAMENT TO MEET AT CANTON.  
Dr. Sun Yat-sen has proposed to all  
the M.P.s in Canton and the members  
of the Provincial Assembly that the  
old Parliament be convened in Canton.  
The proposal is approved, and the  
authorities are requested to pay a sum  
to meet the expenses of M.P.s from  
Northern provinces.

GOVERNMENT'S CIVIL GOVERNOR.

It is reported that General Lung Chai-  
kwong and the C.A.T. Governor have  
agreed to co-operate. They have sent a  
telegram to the President stating that  
they have made progress in their ad-  
vance, and would have complied with  
His Excellency's order if he had  
supplied them with arms, which they  
need. They added that the Canton mili-  
tary factory is protected by large bodies  
of Kwongsi troops and it is therefore  
difficult to capture.

GOVERNOR'S ANTI-REVENUE.

We learn that the Civil Governor has  
wired to the Peking Government report-  
ing that Luk Yue-kwong (General Luk's  
son) is leading a Kwongsi army towards  
Shi-hing in order to oppose General  
Lung's inspection. The Governor has  
accordingly sent back all his troops to  
Shi-hing for defensive purposes, and  
has built strongholds to oppose Luk's  
advance.  
It is also stated that the Civil Governor  
has joined General Lung and will co-  
operate with certain leaders to disarm  
the Tachun.



# THE WAR.

## THREATENED IMPENDING GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

### BRITISH AIRCRAFT BOMB THE "GOEBEN."

#### WHOLESALE DESECTIONS IN TURKISH ARMY.

#### LABOUR CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

#### PROBABLE GENERAL ELECTION AT HOME.

#### BRITISH FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, January 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We dispersed a small party making an effort to approach our positions westward of Villers-Guislain.

Another party, which succeeded in entering our trenches north-westward of La Bassee, was ejected, leaving prisoners in our hands.

The enemy also raided our sap westward of La Bassee.

There was hostile artillery firing between St. Quentin and the Scarpe, and in the neighbourhoods of Messines and Zonnebeke.

#### AVIATION.

We dropped nearly 400 bombs on enemy billets at Roulers and Menin, a large ammunition dump at Courtrai and on other targets.

We also fired 1,000 rounds at enemy troops, transport, batteries, and machine-guns.

We brought down seven machines in air-fighting and two others uncontrollable. We also set a balloon in flames.

Two of our machines are missing.

#### PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a report states:—There were encounters between hostile raiders and patrols southward of St. Quentin. We drove off a raid southward of La Bassee.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### SUCCESSFUL PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured two machine-guns in successful patrol encounters last night to the east of Ypres.

The enemy raided a post south of St. Quentin, and there was hostile artillery firing at Cambrai.

Our aeroplanes at night dropped over two hundred bombs on aerodromes at Courtrai and billets at Roulers and Rumbeke.

#### BRITISH AIRMEN VISIT GERMANY.

We also raided Germany and dropped two tons of bombs on steel works at Thionville and on railway sidings at Bernsfort and Arnville Junction. One of our machines is missing.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### GERMANY'S NEXT OFFENSIVE

#### GHASTLY HOSPITALITY PREPARED.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, discussing the threatened impending German offensive, says that it is taken for granted that the utmost that the most violent onslaught against any part of our front can hope to attain would be to push us back a little. Any prospect of breaking through is practically negligible and scarcely worth discussing.

We are meanwhile preparing a ghastly hospitality for the enemy if he attempts to attack.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### NINETEEN ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

PARIS, January 24th.

A communiqué states:—There was a cannonade in the sector of Nieuport when the enemy after penetrating the lines were immediately ejected.

There was lively artillery duelling on the right of the Meuse in the sector of Hill 344 and Chaume Wood, where an enemy raid was driven off.

Between the 1st and 10th instant nineteen enemy aeroplanes were destroyed.

#### VIOLENT HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, January 23rd.

A wireless German official report says:—We beat back, in violent hand-to-hand fighting, French attacks northward of Souain and north-eastward of Ayocourt.

#### GERMANS GAIN A FOOTING.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A communiqué states:—An important raid, after an intense bombardment, enabled the Germans to gain a footing in the advanced element of our front-line east of Nieuport.

#### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NAVAL ENGAGEMENT NEAR CANARY ISLANDS.

#### BRITISH WAR VESSEL ENGAGES TWO U-BOATS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Governor of the Canary Islands reports an engagement between a British war vessel and two submarines on the 17th instant off Ferro.

On the following day the Spanish gendarmes found two German sailors, who stated that they belonged to U-boats 234 and 285, but they refused to state the fate of their submarines.

#### THE DARDANELLES FIGHT.

#### AIRCRAFT BOMBING "GOEBEN."

The Admiralty states:—Our aircraft made further day and night attacks on the Goeben and secured two hits with heavy bombs. We also bombed the tug alongside. Heavy anti-aircraft gunfire was encountered but all our machines returned.

#### A GERMAN VERSION.

A German official report states the Goeben is only lightly grounded.

#### A TURKISH STATEMENT.

LONDON, January 23rd.

A wireless Turkish official message states:—In a clover attack the Goeben and Breslau and destroyers destroyed two monitors, a transport ship, a signal station and numerous munition depots.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ACTION DESCRIBED.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The Admiralty announce the following details of the Goeben and Breslau engagement, which show that our destroyer Lisard, while patrolling north-eastward of Imbros, sighted the Breslau and Goeben going north. The Lisard gave the alarm and opened fire, to which the enemies replied, at 11,000 yards without hitting.

The Goeben now sighted the monitors in Kusu Bay and engaged them, the Breslau continuing to engage the Lisard, which was prevented from closing to torpedo range by the enemy's accurate fire.

The destroyer Tigress arrived, and both made an effort to cover the monitors by a smoke screen, but both monitors were hit and sunk.

The destroyers then followed the enemy, and an explosion was observed on the Breslau when six miles southward of Kephale, followed by three more explosions.

She sank in ten minutes.

The Goeben continued southwards, and four enemy destroyers were then sighted coming out of the Dardanelles, supported by an old Turkish cruiser. The Tigress and Lisard immediately engaged the enemy destroyers, which retired up the Straits, one of which was repeatedly hit and set on fire.

Our aircraft forced the Goeben to make for the Dardanelles, and in turning she struck a mine and steamed slowly, escorted by enemy seaplanes and destroyers.

Our aircraft repeatedly attacked her, directly hitting her twice when off Chanak.

The Goeben was now so damaged that she steered for the shore and was beached at the end of Nagara Point, and our seaplanes made two more direct hits.

In fighting enemy seaplanes one of our machines was lost.

The Cape Helles batteries now opened fire on the Tigress and Lisard, which had followed the Goeben, but owing to our aircraft activity they proceeded to rescue the Breslau survivors.

During these operations a submarine's periscope was sighted, and the rescue work was interrupted while our destroyers hunted the submarine.

The Breslau survivors expressed their dislike of the Turks, and stated they hoped to be sent back to Germany when the Goeben returned to Constantinople after the raid.

Our aircraft reported on Monday that the Goeben had not changed her position, and we are still bombing her.

#### The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TURKS DESERT GENERAL FALKENHAYN'S ARMY.

#### DURING JOURNEY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO PALESTINE.

WASHINGTON, January 24th.

Official despatches state that 160,000 Turks belonging to General Falkenhayn's reorganised army deserted in three days during the recent journey from Constantinople to Palestine, whereupon General Falkenhayn abandoned the Palestine front and returned, disgusted, to Constantinople.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE DAILY COST OF THE WAR.

LONDON, January 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the daily average of national expenditure for the seven weeks which ended January 15th was £7,500,000, exceeding the estimate by £1,150,000 daily.

#### NOTABLE BISHOPRIC APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Confirmation of the election of Dean Hensley Henson as the Bishop Designate of Hereford passed off without incident.

The appointment has given rise to a keen controversy among Churchmen owing to his supposed views on certain Christian dogmas. The Bishop of Oxford unavailingly requested the Archbishop of Canterbury to refuse consecration.

#### THE "VORWAERTS" AND GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, January 23rd.

Vorwaerts has been suppressed owing to its outspoken comment upon the Austro-German situation.

#### ANSCATHING ARTICLE.

LONDON, January 24th.

The article for which the Vorwaerts was suppressed emphasised the solidarity of the German proletariat with Austrian labour in the latest fierce struggle.

It said:—It is self-evident that events in Austria must have a deep reaction in Germany. As a fruit of the Pan-German propaganda we are menaced not merely with the wrecking of peace negotiations in Rhine but also with complete isolation from the political world. This danger can only be averted if the German Government resolutely ranges itself beside its Austrian ally.

If it acts otherwise, then Germany will be excluded from the lasting relations of friendship established between Austria and Russia with the result that we will not gain a single friend by the peace but lose our last neighbour and friend.

#### GERMANY'S GRANDIOSE PRE-WAR SCHEMES.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The New York Correspondent states that American newspapers publish extracts of a brochure, the author of which is said to be August Thyssen, a relative of the well-known German millionaire and ironmaster. The German Government have suppressed the brochure, but a copy recently reached America.

Thyssen affirms that before the war a large number of German business and commercial men were bribed to support the Hohenzollern War Policy. For example, he was promised a free grant of 30,000 acres in Australia and a three per cent. loan of £150,000 from the Deutsche Bank to develop his business in Australia. The other firms were promised special trading facilities in India, which was to be conquered by Germany by the end of 1915.

A syndicate of twelve great firms with a capital of twenty millions sterling, half of which was to be found by the German Government, was formed to exploit Canada.

These promises were definitely made by Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, and confirmed by the Kaiser, who addressed large private gatherings of businessmen at Berlin, Munich and Cassel in 1912 and 1913. In the course of a most flowery speech at one of these meetings the Kaiser declared: "We shall not merely occupy India, we shall conquer it, and the vast revenues that the British allow to be taken by the Indian Princes will after our conquest flow in a golden stream into the Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the earth the German flag will fly over every other flag." What really happened, however, was that in December, 1913, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg asked 75 German businessmen to guarantee a subscription of £200,000,000 to the next War Loan.

Mr. Thyssen was personally asked to guarantee a subscription of £200,000, but he declined. As a result he lost his War Office contract and his business was practically confiscated.

Mr. Thyssen said that the German Foreign Trade Department last March circularised exporting firms, advising them to employ agents abroad who could pass themselves off as French or British, because "German agents and travellers will probably for some time after the war have difficulty in doing business, not only in enemy but in neutral countries."

Mr. Thyssen comments: This means that the Germans would be loathed and hated outside their own country. We have been fooled into supporting the war from which the utmost we can hope to gain is to emerge from the struggle with our national bankruptcy.

NEUTRAL TONNAGE SECURED BY ALLIES.

AMSTERDAM, January 24th.

The Frankfurt-Zeitung is alarmed at the prospects of the Entente securing additional neutral tonnage and declares that such cargo space is in a certain sense a decisive factor in the war.

It threatens the neutrals who are thus helping the Entente, and says: "We will fight their vessels with redoubled vigour."

#### BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Mr. Purdy, in his presidential address, at the Labour Conference at Nottingham, said that peace by negotiation, while Germany occupies foreign territories, would mean a German victory. If Germany will not accept President Wilson's, Mr. Lloyd George's and the Labour Party's minimum terms, we must fight on.

Mr. Purdy criticised the Government's non-recognition of the Russian régime. Labour, nationally and internationally, must play a part in peace in order to secure a full and fair consideration of its claims.

After Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's declaration, Germany could no longer claim to be fighting a defensive war. There was yet no sign of the enemy being willing to accept Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's labour principles. Would the German Democracy define its war-aims and face the Government as we faced our Government? The way was open to Germany if the German people and Government sincerely desired a just peace, but it must be a peace leaving no germs for future wars. The Military Party in Germany to-day was in the ascendant.

#### THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

LONDON, January 23rd.

A Peace Agreement in the present conditions would mean fastening Militarism stronger on the people of Germany, the people of the British Empire and the wide world. Such a peace would only be a draw. We must have a clean peace, and if it was only obtainable by fighting then we must go on fighting to the end. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Arthur Henderson warned the Conference to be prepared for a General Election, which would be sprung on the country between the hay and corn harvest.

Mr. Henderson passionately appealed to Labour to organise. The movement must be broadened to include men like Lord Beresford.

#### THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Henderson moved a resolution welcoming Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's war-aims statements so far as they harmonized with the aims of Labour, and requesting the Allies to formulate their aims at the earliest possible moment in order that they be juxtaposed with a similar statement which the democracies of enemy countries are requested to make.

The resolution was practically unanimously carried.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### PARTY'S MODERATE DEMOCRATIC WAR AIMS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

At a joint conference of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party at Nottingham, Mr. Henderson moved the proposal, which was adopted, to establish a "National Labour Institute" in London. He said that between three-quarters of a million and a million hard-pressed members of British Labour organisations had joined the ranks during the war.

In the evening, Mr. Hysmans, Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau, expressed the opinion that if the moderate democratic war aims of the Labour Party were presented to the International Labour Conference, then the Austro-German Labour Party would be compelled to declare its war aims, and if a general agreement transpired the fighting would be paralysed. The recent declaration of the Entente and American heads of Governments had made a greater impression on the German people than their Press admitted. He declared that the first question must be that of disarmament.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUE FUSION WITH LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Mr. Henderson, addressing the Women's Labour League at Nottingham, suggested a fusion with the Labour Party on the basis of a 20 per cent. female representation on the National Executive. Subsequently it was proposed that the Women's League should cease to exist as a separate organisation.

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#### CENTRALITES' REPLY TO ALLIES' WAR AIMS.

#### FORTHCOMING ADDRESS IN THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The long-deferred reply of Count Hertling to Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson is expected to-morrow, and is awaited with the deepest interest.

There is every symptom, latterly, that General von Hindenburg and the reactionaries have triumphed over the Moderates. The hopes of democratising Russia have faded, and the Franchise Reform Bill has practically been shelved.

However, Count Hertling, who is said to enjoy the unabated confidence of the Kaiser, will probably elucidate the general situation when he addresses the Reichstag.

#### AUSTRIAN LABOUR TROUBLES MEN WANT PEACE.

Later reports show that the strikes in Austria, which are now reported to have ended, are even bigger than was earlier indicated.

The Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung states they commenced in the Daimler motor works at Wienerneustadt and spread like wildfire from factory to factory and from town to town.

By Thursday the great munition works, foundries, and ironworks near Vienna were at a standstill and hundreds of thousands demonstrated.

There were no songs and no banners, only threats, grumbles and demands. Then the city tradespeople joined in. The power behind the movement was not the Social Democrat, but a small party of Maximalists.

Masses of strikers paraded the streets, calling, not for bread, but peace.

The Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent states that the strikes spread beyond Lower Austria to Styria, Bohemia, and Moravia, and the trams and trains were stopped in Graz, Prague and Brunn.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### REPORTS MISLEADING.

AMSTERDAM, January 23rd.

The strikes in Austria are drawing to a conclusion.

All is quiet in Budapest.

The Premier, Herr Wexler, has promised to give his immediate attention to suffrage reform and has threatened to dissolve Parliament if Count Tisza obstructs it.

The Chief of the Austrian General Staff, in a soothing statement in a Viennese Labour newspaper, declared that neither the Government nor the Army desired to obstruct peace. No-one wished for conquests or annexations. He strongly pleaded for patience, and contended that the evacuation of occupied territory in the East was a difficult problem in consequence of possibly lawless occupation by Russian military deserters entailing most disastrous effects.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### UKRAINE APPEALS TO ARMY AND PEASANTS.

PETROGRAD, January 23rd.

There is acute internal dissension in Ukraine.

"The Ukrainian Secretariat of the People" has issued a manifesto accusing the Rada of strengthening the bourgeois régime by supporting General Kaledin, and appeals to the army and peasants to oppose the Rada.

#### PRO-CONSTITUENTS CONDEMNED.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Executive of the 'All-Russian Peasants' Council has issued a manifesto strongly condemning and shouting down the Pro-Constituents.

It says:—"Autocracy under the guise of Socialism is devouring the liberty of the Russians."

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE POLTAVA.

PETROGRAD, January 23rd.

The Bolsheviks report:—Our troops defeated the Ukrainians at Poltava and captured the town.

#### RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEFENCE OF BOLSHEVIKS.

M. Litvinov, following, defended the conduct of the Bolsheviks. He hoped that even if peace did not result from the Brest-Litovsk negotiations a revolution in Germany and somewhere else (there) may come within the range of immediate possibilities.

(Continued on page 2.)





## Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

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**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**

These three Remedies are the only ones of their kind. They are the only ones that are guaranteed to cure. They are the only ones that are sold in bottles of 100 capsules. They are the only ones that are sold by all chemists.

**KEATING'S LOZENGES**

*I say*

**KEATING'S LOZENGES**  
cure the worst Cough

**HIMROD'S**

**Olives Instant Relief**

Keating's Lozenges cure the worst Cough. Himrod's Olives Instant Relief. No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, or ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

Added to this is the fact that Himrod's Olives are the only ones that are guaranteed to cure. They are the only ones that are sold in bottles of 100 capsules. They are the only ones that are sold by all chemists.

**ON SALE**

**BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1917.**

With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.]

### THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE FOURPARLERS.

GERMAN IMPERIALISM COVERED WITH A "FIG LEAF OF DEMOCRACY."

LONDON, January 23rd.

A message from Petrograd dated the 22nd inst. giving the official summing up of the Brest-Litovsk *fourparlers* says that Baron Kuehlmann came calculating that as Russia was desirous of peace, the Russian delegates would help to conceal from the people the real meaning of the German peace programme but the Russian delegates secured a written statement of the true German Imperialist programme, which was communicated to the people yearning for an honest peace.

The Russian revolution may not be in a position to repudiate the Annexationists, but it refuses to cover up brutal annexationist pretensions with "a fig-leaf of Democracy."

The significance of the *fourparlers* is that they have stripped from German Imperialism the cloaks it borrowed from the Democratic wardrobe, and exposed the cruel reality of its aims, involving the occupation of almost all occupied territories. The message concludes by saying that nothing more can be expected from these *fourparlers*.

### CANADA'S HELP TO THE EMPIRE.

Speaking at the Canadian Club luncheon given to Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister for Canada, Lord Derby said Canada, by voting for conscription, had said to the Motherland: "We are with you." Victory was yet not in sight but the step taken by Canada would hearten us and dishearten the enemy.

Sir Edward Kemp, replying, declared the Empire would never forget what the United Kingdom had done. (Cheers.) He recently visited the trenches, where the greatest optimism prevailed, and he was confident in the belief that the Hun would never break through. (Cheers.) He conversed with Field-Marshal Haig and was glad that the Canadians were under so able and brave a General. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Churchill said:—The path before us is difficult, but we will tread it safely and surely, looking to assured victory. One more resolute effort will give us all that we entered the war for.

Mr. Long said the relations between the Mother-Country and Canada had been very happy. Referring to the Dominions, he said they met with unexampled difficulties and financial loss in consequence of the inroads of shipping. The various High Commissioners and Agents-General had valuably helped the Home Government in complying with the latter's requests in this connection. They had never failed to put their respective Dominions' case strongly and well, but had made their chief point their desire to assist the Empire and the

### A SUNKEN VESSEL.

LONDON, January 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Houston asked regarding the sinking of a vessel at the mouth of the Mersey on 28th December with a loss of 41 out of 43 lives including 19 pilots and a number of apprentices.

Mr. Macnamara replied that the vessel struck a mine.

### SUBMARINE MENACE.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Admiralty returns show that the arrivals during the week were 2,255 vessels and the sailings 2,242 vessels.

Six vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk and six were unsuccessfully attacked.

EARLIER CABLES.

### ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

LONDON, January 23rd.

In the House of Lords, by 132 votes to 42, the principle of proportional representation was inserted in the Electoral Reform Bill.

## A GREAT EVENT IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

THE PACIFISTS' ONLY ROAD TO PEACE.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Lord Bryce, speaking at a banquet in London, said that the taking of Jerusalem was a great event in the history of the world. He congratulated the Arabs, who had been despoiled and tyrannised by the Turks, and also congratulated the whole of the world because it was interesting that the unspeakable Turk had been driven from the city he had done his best to ruin.

Referring to the League of Nations, Lord Bryce said that there were societies established for the purpose of bringing about a permanent peace by means of a combination of the peace-loving peoples of the world. These societies had been looked upon suspiciously as pacifists. "I should like to say that, so far as I know, the leaders have no touch of pacifism in their minds and they are no less anxious to fight this war to a successful conclusion than other sections of the community. They believe that the only road to permanent peace is by the destruction of the spirit of aggressive militarism which put the world in danger. They think that the purposes and conduct of the German Government in the last three years have proved that the world can have no permanent peace until that system is overthrown."

### PUBLIC MEALS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Press Bureau announces that a new Public Meals Order institutes two meals less days weekly. It prohibits the consumption of milk except in tea, coffee and cocoa, for which persons must carry their own sugar.

The following refer to some of the rationed articles:—Breakfast: No meat; three ounces of bread. Lunch: Three ounces of meat and two ounces of bread. Dinner: Three ounces of meat and three ounces of bread. Of fats, one-third of an ounce is allowed for each meal. The meat must be weighed, including bone, uncooked.

### BRITISH INTERNMENT CAMPS IN INDIA.

SWISS RED CROSS COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, January 24th.

A Zurich telegram says the Swiss Red Cross Commission has returned from its inspection of prisons and internment camps in India, Ceylon and Burma, and report that it was received with the utmost courtesy by the British authorities, and given the greatest freedom of movement.

The Commission received petitions and listened to the complaints of those interned, and they were finally invited to make suggestions for the bettering of camp conditions. The Commission found that the camps were placed in healthy situations and that the rations were the same and often better than those of the British guards. The Commissioners express the highest satisfaction at the cleanliness and hygiene of the camps, which were provided with excellent bathrooms, kitchens, concert rooms, theatres, reading-rooms, gymnasiums, tennis and football grounds. The prisoners, who were mostly Germans, were placed in surroundings resembling comfortable family homes, well furnished with carpets, pictures, books and pianos.

The Commission adds that they are well treated and not a single complaint was received.

EARLIER CABLES.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 22nd.

Silver is quoted at 43 7/8d. per ounce, and the market is idle.

### A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It is assuredly one of the signs of the times that the thanks of Parliament to the defenders of Great Britain should be given to every officer and man. In former days it was the individual General who was loaded with praise and gold. Even recent records will furnish instances. But exhibitions of indifference to the common herd of fighting men are to be found in the thanks of Parliament to Schomberg and Wellington. The former was flattered as the greatest warrior of any age and gratified with a grant of a hundred thousand pounds. A century and a quarter later, with precisely the same ceremonial, and more justification, Wellington stood the guns of Battery in the House of Commons.

## SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

This competition was concluded last night, when the 3 and 4 Platoons of the H.K.P.R. defeated the "B" Company, H.K.D.C., in the final by 181 points. On Tuesday night two very even games were played, Mr. Grey defeating Mr. Remedios by 7, and Mr. Rosario winning his game against Mr. Parkes by 14. The games commenced last night with the Defence Corps 88 points in arrears, and at the end of the first game they had reduced this to 70. The last game proved one of the best of the tournament. Both men played beautiful billiards, double figure breaks being very frequent. The highest was 44 by Mr. Jennings. A large crowd watched the last game, amongst those present being Colonel J. R. Young, R.E., Major W. H. Passy, R.G.A., and Lieut. Wahl, R.E. Final scores:—

3 AND 4 PLATOONS, H.K.P.R.	"B" CO. H.K.D.C.
Mr. Remedios..... 243	Mr. Grey..... 230
Mr. Rosario..... 250	Mr. Parkes..... 236
Mr. Barrios..... 232	Mr. Gardiner..... 230
Mr. Yvanovitch..... 220	Mr. Jennings..... 138
Total score..... 1,461	Total score..... 1,280

Colonel J. R. Young then presented the prizes. The Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup, which is a trophy presented by the Hongkong Volunteers in 1913 to be competed for annually by teams of regular military units in the Colony, was won by No. 8th Company, R.G.A., who also received gold and silver medals. Silver medals were presented to the 88th Company, who were runners-up. A silver cup, presented by Messrs. Bradley & Co. for the highest break, was won by Bombr. Southall, of the 87th Company, R.G.A., with a break of 44.

The competition for the Soldiers' Club Billiard Challenge Cup was open to units of the Royal Navy, Army and Auxiliary Forces in the Colony. It was won last year by the Hongkong Police and Warders. Sixteen teams entered this year, every branch of the service being represented. In addition to the Challenge Cup, the H.K.P.R., who were the winners, received gold medals. The "B" Company H.K.D.C., who were runners up, were awarded gold and silver medals. A silver cup, which was offered by Mr. J. A. Tarrant to the military team going furthest in the tournament, was won by the 88th Company, R.G.A., who got into the semi-final before being defeated by the winning team. A silver cup, offered for the sailor or soldier of the Regular Forces making the highest break by a Staff Inspector of the Hongkong Police Reserve, who wished to remain anonymous, was won by Gunner J. Lord, 83rd Company, R.G.A., who made a break of 42.

## HOCKEY.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS v. 88th CO. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Defence Corps in the United Services League match at Happy Valley this afternoon, bull-off at 4.30 p.m.:—P. H. Cobb; F. W. S. Evans, C. C. Hickling; W. H. Edmonds, F. A. Redmond and G. H. Piercy; G. H. Haskett, F. E. Joseland, K. Brayshaw (Capt.), C. Hodgson and C. A. Goldenberg.

## CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. 83rd CO. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service in their friendly match at home on Saturday at 8 p.m.:—C. Severn (Capt.), R. E. O. Bird, W. E. Dixon, D. M. Goodall, B. W. Bradbury, J. C. C. Flecker, E. C. Wickett, W. H. Edmonds, C. M. W. Reynolds, F. J. Ling and P. T. Lamba.

H.K.C.C. v. KOWLOON.

In this match, to be played on the Club ground, to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. sharp, the following will represent Hongkong:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Grey, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, Lt. Col. R. H. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lt. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton and R. P. Thurstield.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS v. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

In their match with the Middlesex Regiment to-morrow at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground the Defence Corps will be represented by Goldenberg, Cave and Cunningham; Ralston, Stewart, and Rodger; Grimmett (or Wood), Pasco, Gerrard, McFavish and Morrison. Reserve: Bailton.

KOWLOON v. 83rd CO. R.G.A.

The following team will represent the Kowloon F.C. against the 87th Co. R.G.A. in a Second Division League match to be played on the Club Ground at 2.30 p.m. sharp to-morrow:—P. J. Jennings; W. Hamilton and G. White; A. van Langenberg, A. P. Jones and M. H. Abbas; W. Taylor, T. L. Knight, E. Moosdeen, J. Baamussen and R. Tatam. Reserves: E. Sears, W. Musket and E. Sutton.

## HAVE FAITH IN RUSSIA.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LENIN.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

Lenin was in Switzerland at the time the Russian Revolution started. He was given a free passage through Germany and his pockets were filled with German gold. He went to Petrograd to betray his country, and is doing his best to fulfil his purpose. He has been publicly branded as a traitor by the Russian Provisional Government. It is true that Lenin is a fanatic, but he is a dangerous, criminal, and traitorous fanatic. His ideals lead to anarchy and his weapon is terrorism. His pretence of seeking peace is the vilest of shams. He wants war, but the kind of war he desires is the class-war which aims at the destruction of society.

The Bolsheviks or Maximalists of Russia are not a new portent. They were organised by Lenin and others more than ten years ago after a split in the Russian Social Democratic Party. They profess to stand for a perverted expansion of Marxian principles, but their appetite for the "Reds" smashing of civilisation is so just and unreasoning that compared with them Prussian militarists might almost be eligible for membership of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. Lenin was one of the principal signatories of the manifesto drawn up at the Zimmerwald Conference in Switzerland in 1915. The Zimmerwald manifesto is the true meaning of which is persistently concealed by pacifists in this country, called upon all nations to abandon this most righteous war in order to plunge into what is termed "the class struggle" and to engage in a fight for that unmeaning nonsense "the international solidarity of the workers." We are all workers, but as a worker myself I do not propose to march under the banner of such rat-like denials of the sewers as Lenin and Mr. Brownstein and Mr. Apfelbaum and Mr. Rosenfeldt and Mr. Gimney and Mr. Goldenberg, all of Petrograd.

Lenin had no real hand in making the Russian Revolution, which sprang from pure motives than he is capable of conceiving. His reason for taking German gold and clothing himself with the wire-pullers of Berlin is the characteristic of the political immorality of the degenerate of which he is a type. Like all his class, he has no ties of country and he regards patriotism as a creed outworn. He took money from Germany and agreed to serve German ends with the deliberate object of detaching Russia from the war in order that he and his might attempt to put into practice their own mad anarcho-theories. Terrorism in Russia is gold from the enemy, open doors through which the Hun may walk, all are to him means for the furtherance of his wild obsession. He thinks he is right, just as every purely criminal mind frames glib excuses in its own justification. He foolishly fancies that he is making the Germans his tools, and is immensely too vain and impractical to perceive that he is putting in the hands of cleverer men than himself.

Kerensky's crowning mistake was indecision. He tried to work with the Bolsheviks, regardless of the fact that their aims were entirely different from his own. Whatever his faults may have been, at least he was clearly determined to continue the war and to obtain from it a separate peace. What he never realised was that he could not save Russia by crushing the Bolsheviks, who desired anarchy. He tried to arrest Lenin, but he never dealt firmly with Lenin's associates. He made overtures to General Korniloff, and then shifted his ground because he fancied that Korniloff was aiming at a military dictatorship, which was not the case. The Bolsheviks gained support because they knew their own mind, whereas in many respects Kerensky never knew his own mind.

It is not surprising that to many Russians seems a madhouse. Chaliapine's glorious voice holding a great audience spellbound at the opera while the Anarchists were bombarding the Winter Palace—does it not sound like lunacy? Years ago, when I watched the reckless soldiers at Port Arthur while the hosts of Japan were silently preparing, when I stood in Bezobrazoff's saloon carriage at Tah-shih-chao and watched him waving his champagne glass as he made a wild and silly speech, I had the same thought myself. Yet Russia is not a mad-house, but only a great nation being fashioned afresh. As I think of all the Russians I have known, the really able soldiers, the brilliant engineers, the men who have transformed wilderness after wilderness, the capable administrators, the energetic manufacturers, the bridge-builders, the makers of railways, the docile, simple honest troops, the kindly, gentle peasantry, I know there is another Russia outside Petrograd with which the Lenins and the Trotskyes will still have to reckon. I believe in the future of Russia even in her darkest hours. It is conceivable that one hundred and eighty millions of people, dwelling in great territories whose resources are hardly veltapped, will suffer themselves to be blotted out of the book of nations and pass under the heel of the Hun at the bidding of a mad little professor? Never.

Have faith in Russia still, and remember her grievous difficulties. Her time has not yet come. Long ago in history her people were harried and enslaved by the forebears of the very German tribesmen who menace them now. Then they were crushed for centuries beneath the weight of Asiatic hordes while western civilisation was flowering. The Caedon followed and welded them into one, but at the cost of their political and intellectual freedom. Why do the Russians seem so apathetic to-day? Because they have never known liberty as we know it, because their masses have never been taught to think about the arts of government. The phase of apathetic inaction will quickly pass. New leaders will arise. Russia will find herself again. It is too soon even to assume that she will strike no more blows in this war.

Meanwhile the irregular distribution of food and fuel and the breakdown of transportation, which I have explained on previous occasions are likely to be factors far more paramount than Lenin. We must make our war plans without counting on Russia, but preserve a strong faith that she will return to the battlefield.



NEW FRENCH CABINET.  
PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The following is the text of the Ministerial statement read by M. Clemenceau, the New Premier of France, in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Noll, Minister of Justice, in the Senate:

Gentlemen, we have accepted the task of forming the Government in order to conduct the war with redoubled effort, with a view to obtaining a better result from all energies. We present ourselves before you with the single thought of a way one and indivisible. We should like the confidence which we ask you to show us to be an act of trust in yourselves and an appeal to the historic virtues which have made us Frenchmen. Never did France feel so clearly the need to live and grow in the ideal of a force put at the service of the human conscience, and in the determination still more to fix justice between giving and between people capable of freely themselves, and of conquering in order to be just. That has been the way of all our Governments.

We shall maintain this frank and open programme. We have great soldiers with a great history. And leaders tried in the fire, who have made the fair renown of their forbears. By them and by all of us the immortal Motherland of Men, Mistress of Pride and of Victories, will pursue in her noble ambitions for peace the course of her destinies. These Frenchmen, whom we were forced to throw into the battle, have rights over us. They desire that none of our acts should be foreign to them. We owe them all, without any reserve, all for France, bleeding in her glory, all for the apothecary of right triumph. We have one plain duty, and one only to remain with the soldier to live, suffer, and fight with him, and to resource all that is not for the country. The hour has come for us to be only French, and to say to ourselves with pride that this is enough for us. The rights of the front and the duties of the rear—all to-day must be blended in one. Let the whole zone be the army zone, and if there are men to-day who can find in their souls old seeds of hate, let us away with them.

## THE FRENCH SOUL.

All civilised nations are engaged in the same battle against modern forms of old barbarities. With all our good Allies, we are an unshakable rock, a barrier which will not be passed. At the Allied front, at all times and everywhere, there is nothing but fraternal solidarity, the surest foundation of the world of the future. In the journey of ideals, our France has suffered for all that belongs to the soul. Firm in the hopes drawn from the past, sources of humanity, she is willing to suffer on the defence of the soul of her French ancestors in the hope of opening over wider for men and peoples all the doors of life. There lies the force of the French soul.

This is what urges our people on to work as on to battle; those silent soldiers of the workers who are deaf to evil suggestions; those old peasants bent over their fields; those robust labouring women, and those children who come to help them, weak as they are—they are also our points who later on, reflecting upon the great work they accomplished, will be able to say like those in the trenches, "I did my share." With them, too, we must abide, and so act for our country, casting on one side our own sorrows, that one day we can say that we loved each other. To love one another means not to say so, but to prove it. We want to try to give this proof, and we ask you to help us to give it. Can there be a finer Government programme?

There have been mistakes; let us thing no more of them, except to correct them in the future. There have unfortunately been also crimes—crimes against France calling for swift punishment. Before you and before the country, which is crying out for justice, we pledge ourselves that justice shall be carried out to the utmost rigour of the law. Neither consideration of persons nor the sway of political passions shall lead us to exceed it. There have already been too many crimes, paid for by our battle front by the outpouring of French blood. Weakness would be tantamount to complicity; we shall act without weakness, but without violence, towards all those implicated in revelations or in crimes by which the enemy might benefit. A censorship which will be maintained over diplomatic and military news, and also over any matter which might be liable to disturb the peace of the country, this to be within the limits of a proper respect for public opinion. A Press Bureau will supply information, and nothing but information, to all who apply for it. In times of war, as in times of peace, liberty is exercised under personal responsibility. In the court-martial the soldier in the judgment-seat will be working at one with the soldier at the front. No more pacifist campaigns, no more German intrigues, no treason or semi-treason; the war, and nothing but the war! Our armies will not be trapped between two fires. Let justice be done, and the country will know that it is protected—and that France, as ever, free. We have paid too great a price for our liberties to give up anything beyond taking steps to warn the writer. Beyond this rule there is only arbitrariness and anarchy.

## SACRIFICES BY ALL.

Gentlemen, we have not considered it necessary to say more in the present circumstances to indicate the character of this Government. Days will follow days, problems will be succeeded by others. We will go forward step by step with you to the accomplishment of those things which (Continued on foot of next column.)

CIVILIAN COMB-OUT.  
LARGE NUMBER OF MEN NEEDED.

In a speech at Plymouth, recently, Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, spoke of the need of men and women for the Army, and declared that they must be obtained by a drastic "comb-out" of civilians. The following are points from his speech:

The time has come for us to pull ourselves together for the sprint to victory—you ask? How long is this last effort to endure? I do not know. I do not imagine that it will be a day less than one year; it may well be more. It is physically impossible for the war to end next year unless our effort this autumn, this winter, and next spring is unprecedented.

What is our duty as simple citizens? First we have to maintain our Armies in the field. Next we have to maintain and to expand our Air Service. Next we have to maintain and expand our Fleet. Then we have to build more ships, to make more munitions, to grow more food.

The first duty which rests on every man, woman, and child in this country to-day is so to order their lives that they make the least possible demand at all times upon the energy of others. Ladies' clothing is the grave of an enormous amount of human energy.

Newspapers are an essential part of our war organization, but that does not modify the fact that their advertisement pages contain matter for which the advertisers are responsible, but which in its intention and result encourages waste of money, waste of human energy, just waste.

Economy and saving together constitute the first degree of National Service. The second degree of National Service is to work for the State.

There are to-day vacancies for roughly 10,000 men on really urgent Government work. Aeroplane factories also want hands, male and female.

I want immediately a further 10,000 for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—clerks, typists, cooks, waitresses, women of all sorts. I appeal to all mistresses of large households to do their utmost to make it easy for their maids to join the W.A.A.C.

I want the young women of that mass of middle-class homes who are doing no real war work—full time I mean—to come along and join up. The third degree of National Service, a degree which more than 5,000,000 of our fellow-countrymen have qualified for, is service in the armed force of the country. To secure the defeat of Prussian militarism, we shall have to make further heavy calls on the manhood of the country.

One of the ways will be by combing out men from civil life wherever they can be spared. To help to make some of them sparable we have at present a gigantic bit of work actually proceeding.

We are card-indexing the whole of the Army at home, and soon we hope to begin to get back into civil life men who are permanently unfit for active service but are still of practically full industrial value. I hope to raise tens of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men in this way for the armed forces of the Crown.

The time has come when all men of Grades I and II (which are generally equivalent to the three old categories A, B, and C) are requested for service, unless they are definitely employed in connection with the production of munitions of war or with the maintenance of the fabric of the State. The only men physically fit for higher grades we cannot take for the front line (with a few exceptions) or the output of munitions and engines of warfare, such as ships, or on the manufacture of clothing and equipment. Coal so far as it is required for war manufactures and iron and steel I include in munitions work; the railways and canals also are in a special class.

The call for men is going to be heavy, and the weight of the strain is going to come on almost at once.

Necessity has imposed upon us. We are under your control. The question of confidence in the Government will always be open. We are going to adopt food restrictions the same as England, Italy, and America, which is admirable in its enthusiasm. We shall ask each individual citizen to take his share in the common defence; to give more, and to be satisfied with receiving less. The armies are practising self-denial, let the whole country do the same. We shall not forge a greater France without putting some of our life into it. And now is the time when some portion of our savings is required of us in addition. If the vote which will close this sitting is favourable to us, we expect it to be sealed by the complete success of our own loan, the supreme proof of that confidence which France owes to herself when she is asked in order to obtain victory, to sacrifice not only her blood but her money by which victory will be guaranteed.

Gentlemen, may it be granted us at this hour to live this victory by anticipation in the communion of our hearts, as we more and more derive therefrom an inexhaustible selfishness which is bound to end in a sublime flight of the French soul to the highest of its highest hopes. One day from Paris to the most lowly village storms of cheer will welcome our victorious standards, wrung in blood and tears, torn with shell, splendid vision of our great field! That day, the most beautiful of our race after so many other days of misery, it is within our power to attain. To a determination with a turning back we ask you, gentlemen, to set the seal of your will.

GERMANY AND THE ALLIES.  
KUHLMANN'S SPEECH.

WESTERN DEMOCRACIES UNDER DICTATORS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Kuhlmann, speaking last month, at a sitting of the Reichstag, said: "Our eyes are at the present moment turned towards the east. Russia has set the world ablaze. A gang of bureaucrats and sycophants, rotten to the core, overruling a weak and misguided, though probably well-meaning, autocrat, had unrepentantly brought about the mobilisation of that country, which was the actual and immediate cause of the gigantic catastrophe which befell the world. Now, however, Russia has stepped aside the culprit, and she is now labouring to find through an armistice and peace an opportunity for her internal reconstruction. I need not supplement the clear words in which yesterday the Imperial Chancellor stated the attitude of the German Government towards these aims. Here, again, the policy will adhere to the principle of firm, but moderate statesmanship based upon facts. The principles hitherto announced to the world by the present rulers in Petrograd appear to be entirely acceptable as a basis for the reorganisation of affairs in the East—a reorganisation which, fully taking into account the right of nations to determine their own destinies, is qualified permanently to safeguard the essential and permanent interests of Germany and Russia. I am profoundly satisfied that we are able to pursue this course in full agreement with our allies, and I take it, also with the almost unanimous moral support of the representatives of the German people here assembled—a fact which will give our action the necessary weight."

The Imperial Chancellor gave you a detailed statement on the military situation yesterday. I will, therefore, confine myself to-day to saying only a few words about our campaign, which is still in full swing, although as yet the military consequences of this campaign cannot of course be surveyed in full. Yet in several points its effects are clearly cognisable. It was a magnificent picture, never as yet witnessed even in this great struggle, to see the grey rows of German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers descending through the mountainous hills of the Alps into the ravine plains of Italy, which have ever since the days of the Hohenstaufen irresistibly attracted the man from the north. Under the leadership of the young Habsburg Emperor, and under the mighty blows dealt by the strategic genius of the Central Powers, the entire armed forces of a great nation were defeated, and had to retreat. With no country in Europe had Germany maintained before the war such intense relations with Italy. The newly-released State had gained in prestige and had grown to power and wealth under the auspices of the mighty Triple Alliance. Unspeaking bitterness was felt among us when, late in the war, when there were fools who thought the hour had come to deal a death-blow to the wounded enemy, Italy, yielding to the clamourings of a corrupt Press, and under the leadership of unscrupulous and dishonest statesmen, from pure greed for territory, decided on the shameful policy for which she is now paying so dearly. Nevertheless, less there will be some who in this hour of utter collapse will not withhold all sympathy from the Italian people.

## ATTACKS ON ENGLAND.

I have just touched on the effects of our military successes. There are notable also in England and France. A series of simultaneous internal developments in Germany and in these countries will be instructive. In Germany the great words spoken by the Emperor at the outset of the war have during the borne fruit and developed the relation between the people and the Crown, which have on a basis of the sincere mutual confidence for ever been rendered deeper, more active, and therefore stronger. In Germany the Government is carrying out the programme laid down by the Chancellor in his speech of yesterday, not giving way under party pressure, but rather with the clear perception of a historical necessity. The development has been exactly the opposite in England and France; both like the case of the world's guardians and champions of freedom of speech are suppressed, partly by violent and brutal measures. In these countries, which had been democracies things are tending more and more towards absolute dictatorship. In France, actuated by a dogged desire to continue the war, which finds its mainstay in President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau has been called to power as the last card of the game of war. In England, while in Berlin the Chancellor is making the foundations of the Government programme a matter of detailed discussion with the various parties, in France the papers devoted to M. Clemenceau are praising him for having constituted his Cabinet entirely without consulting Parliament, in an absolute and dictatorial manner, and as one of the first functions of Government the ruthless suppression of pacifist efforts is announced. In England the development which has now occurred in France took place some time ago. The war party a *troupe* brought Mr. Lloyd George to the fore. He was invested with powers whereby, disregarding the provisions so dear to the British Constitution, he was de facto made Dictator. The little hind from Wales has, with all his will to carry out war as ruthlessly as possible, probably not quite come up to the expectations of his friends, but since there seems to be no one to surpass Mr. Lloyd George in determination to carry on the war, and since the idea of succeeding him appears to tempt no one, unless Lord Northcliffe is to be resorted to, we may probably for some time to come see the Western Dictatorship under the leadership of their Dictator, discussing in full harmony the question of the command of their Allied forces.

Some time ago I spoke to a learned, well-informed neutral about English statesmen and their astounding ignorance of the Continent, more especially of Germany. My clever informant thought Lord Robert Cecil to be the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE MAN-BOWER MAN.  
AN ANATOMIST OF FACTS.

Sir Auckland Geddes is one of the new men the war has produced. Three years ago he was Professor of Anatomy at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, with a reputation as a scientific investigator of problems in anthropology and biology. Behind this was a history of accident days at Edinburgh, where he played Rugby for his university and maintained the Geddes tradition for brains and courage—war service in South Africa, and then again surgery and research. He is a man who will never be taken for anyone but himself—clean-shaven, high-browed forehead, long square jaw, wide firm mouth, deep-set, humorous kindly eyes; a tall man with a unique and commanding personality in the field, and has lost no part of his presence by putting on a well-cut civilian suit again.

As Director of Recruiting, General Geddes was better known to the inner circle of the Cabinet and War than to the public. Those who put him there to straighten out the middle caused by rapidly changing systems of raising men for the Army knew his capacity for clear thinking and calm reasoning, and his courage. Such qualities were needed. To-day as Minister of National Service and M.P. he is becoming known as a man of large, broad ideas—one who talks facts and faces them.

There is more than a hint of the professor of anatomy in his speeches. As a professor of that exact science—he filled the chair of Anatomy at Dublin as well as at Montreal—he has been accustomed to talk and illustrate facts to two and three hundred critical young men at a time, and ask them to draw deductions from those facts. Hence his ability to explain the process whereby the affairs of men and nations get into a tangle and the obvious steps which must be taken to unravel them. He has studied cause and effect in the most delicately balanced and wonderful machine in the world, the human body. With the calm logic of the East, where his father lived and worked, he can say, "What is, has been, what has been will be."

In his dealings with other men he can be courteous to almost a fault. He has no illusions. To him the war appears as a manifold problem involving not merely the surface facts of life and death, victory and defeat, but also the deeper, broader issues of the birth of new empires, the death of old civilisations, the creation of new. He is not blind to the sordid side of human nature or the subtle forms of danger which beset a nation at war. His appeal to his recruiting staff to beware of corruption was words from a man who has known what it is to be assailed by many temptations and has resisted them. *Daily Mail*.

cleverest of the younger men so far as foreign affairs were concerned. He may have been right. One would think that Lord Salisbury's son, having from childhood breathed the air of great international affairs, might have some knowledge of affairs outside England; but since that gentleman has pinned the British Government to acceptance of the ridiculous and disgusting story of the utilisation of corpses, and since he was, a speech is made, whether *bona fide* or *malafide* I will not decide, that Germany has shown such great reserve because she had a fraudulent design carefully planned, namely, that once German assistance had succeeded in assembling its adversaries at the conference table, Germany would come out with impossible claims, reckoning that people being tired of the war and prepared for far-reaching political concessions, would not give their statesmen the support necessary to refute the German demands, and that by reason of this design it is necessary to continue to fight until Germany has been forced to make a detailed public statement as to her terms. Of course, I should not discuss these contentions had they not been accepted by enemy statesmen. If our adversaries are anxious to know what our aims are the matter is very simple indeed. There are a sufficient number of ways at their disposal. History has not furnished a single example of any great diplomatic assembly purporting to settle international affairs ever having been convened without previously having informed itself as to the intentions of the parties concerned.

From one point of view, gentlemen, we welcome the clearing up of our situation towards the Western Powers, which has arisen under pressure of our most recent successes. Those in favour of a *troupe* have come out into the open, demanding victory, and nothing but victory. How they intend to use this victory is shown by the secret documents, the publication of which has been begun by the new Russian Government. It may be that the letter published by Lord Lansdowne, a man of influence and considerable diplomatic experience—in a London paper—a letter which I have as yet only seen in a telegraphic summary, can be taken as a hopeful sign that even in England the forces of moderation are gaining ground. When I had the honour to speak to you the last time, it seemed doubtful whether our Western adversaries would answer the Pope's Note, and whether certain tendencies towards an understanding, which were faintly noticeable, would gain in strength and influence. To-day it is certain that the Pope's message will receive no answer from the Western Powers, and that France and England are resolved to rely only on violence. Therefore the German people will stand up, and be prepared to last forces by force until the dawn of a better and more human understanding, which is beginning to appear in the Eastern sky, shall arise in the nations of the West, which are so yet full of greed for money and power.

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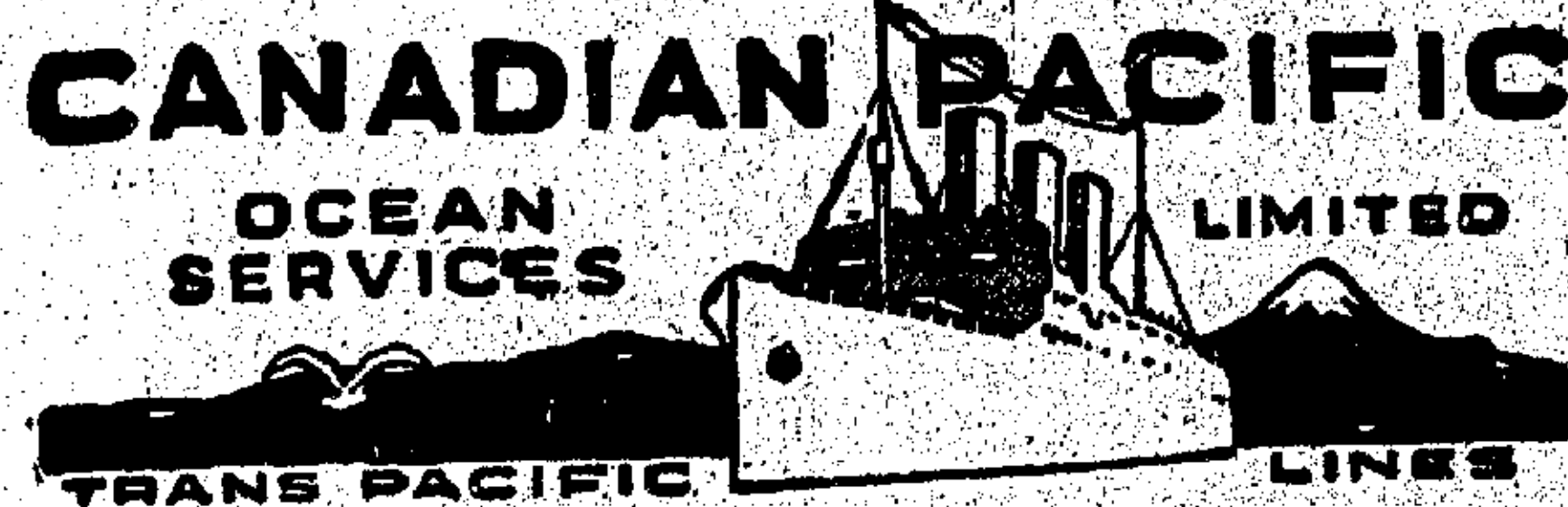
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2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277,**



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MANILA "LOONGSANG" Friday, 25th Jan. 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" Sun. 27th Jan. 6 p.m.  
HAIPHONG "TAISANG" Tuesday, 29th Jan. 7 a.m.  
SHANGHAI "KOONSHING" Thurs. 31st Jan. 6 p.m.  
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 1st Feb. 3 p.m.  
CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.  
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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.  
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MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.  
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T. CANTON LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Canton, calling at Swatow and Chefoo.  
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STEAMERS	FROM	RECEIVING OF CARGO ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANORE	AMOY		31st Jan.	JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA		2nd Feb.	SHANGHAI
TJILLIWONG	JAVA & MACASSAR	2nd Feb.	8th Feb.	YOKOHAMA & KOBE

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the  
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Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN" ... 1st February.

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Steamers

STEAMERS	TONNAGE	TO SAN FRANCISCO	TO SINGAPORE AND JAVA
"ORANJE"	8,000	25th Jan.	
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	16,000	6th Feb.	
"OPHIE"	8,000	20th Feb.	
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000	6th Mar.	
"WILIS"	8,000	31st Jan.	
"REMBRANDT"	16,000	9th Feb.	
"GOETTER"	10,000	23rd Feb.	
"RINDANI"	8,000	9th Mar.	

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.  
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## WEATHER REPORT.

January 24th, at 11:25. No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly from Shanghai to Waihaiwei, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anti-cyclone remains stationary over N. China.

Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.  
Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.87 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—  
District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Road — (N.E. winds, fresh; fair.  
Formosa Channel — (North winds, strong.  
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow — (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.  
South Coast of China between Lanchow and Hainan — (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

24th JANUARY, A.M.

Station.	High.	Low.	Barometer at Sea Level.		Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.
			Therm.	Bar.			Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok.	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Nemuro	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Nagasaki	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Yokohama	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Osaka	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Sagami	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Nagashima	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Osaka	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Naha	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Amami	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Amami Island	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Yokohama	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
Amami	58.4	56.4	30.1	58.4	85				
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Amami	58.4	56.4	30.1	5					



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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & EUGENEL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 26th Jan.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 28th Jan.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 31st Jan.	3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 39.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cabins.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 29th Jan. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bank's Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID HASSON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Resuspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Sound the World's Ticks and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & I. J. JONES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

H. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SUWA MARU WED. DAY, 19th

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, Capt. Sekine 21,000 Feb. at Noon.

YOKOHAMA, AND YOKOHAMA Capt. Iizawa 21,000 WED. DAY, 19th

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGO MARU FRIDAY, 15th

YOKOHAMA Capt. Akamatsu 15,000 Feb. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KAMO MARU MONDAY, 11th

YOKOHAMA Capt. Shimidzu 15,000 Feb. 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and IYO MARU WED. DAY, 20th

YOKOHAMA Capt. Takami 12,000 Feb. 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and COLOMBO MARU MONDAY, 29th

YOKOHAMA Capt. Dohi 8,000 Jan. 29th

SHANGHAI, KOBE and CEYLON MARU SATURDAY, 2nd

YOKOHAMA Capt. Imai 10,000 Feb.

SHANGHAI and BOMBAY MARU FRIDAY, 25th

YOKOHAMA Capt. Tanaka 8,000 Jan. 25th

SHANGHAI and TENSIN MARU MONDAY, 28th

YOKOHAMA Capt. Taniguchi 8,000 Jan.

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,

PANAMA and OCEAN.

For Further Information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 6th Feb.
PEBSIA MARU	9,000	FRI. 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 8th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Ferdia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,800 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Ste. Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queens Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan. at 3 P.M.
"OHIO MARU"	THURSDAY, 18th Feb. at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING

PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 27th Jan. at 10 A.M.

"BOSCHU MARU" THURSDAY, 31st Jan. at 8 A.M.

"KAMU MARU" SUNDAY, 3rd Feb. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbor Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 26 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 27, at Noon, and APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. MITCHELL, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Primer's Building, 100 House Street.



